



GEF/LDCF.SCCF.34/03
June 1, 2023

34th LDCF/SCCF Council Meeting
June 29, 2022
Brasilia, Brazil

Agenda Item 03

**WORK PROGRAM
FOR
THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FUND
AND
THE SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND**

Recommended Council Decision

The Council, having considered document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.34/03, *Work Program for the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund*, approves the Work Program comprising of six projects, subject to comments made during the Council meeting and additional comments that may be submitted in writing to the Secretariat by July 27, 2023.

Total resources approved in this Work Program amount to \$60.13 million from the LDCF and \$3.36 million from the SCCF, both inclusive of GEF project financing and Agency fees. The Work Program is comprised of the following Project Identification Forms (PIFs):

[See Annex A]

With respect to the PIFs approved as part of the Work Program, the Council finds that each of these PIFs (i) is, or would be, consistent with the Instrument and GEF policies and procedures, and (ii) may be endorsed by the CEO for final approval by the GEF Agency, provided that the final project documents fully incorporate and address the Council's and the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) reviewer's comments on the Work Program, and that the CEO confirms that the project continues to be consistent with the Instrument and GEF policies and procedures.

With respect to any PIF approved in this Work Program, the final project document will be posted on the GEF website for information after CEO endorsement. If there are major changes to the project objectives or scope since PIF approval, the final project document shall be posted on the web for Council review for four weeks prior to CEO endorsement.

Following previous Council decisions related to UNDP GEF Management, all projects included in the Work Program implemented by UNDP shall continue to be circulated by email for Council review at least four weeks prior to CEO endorsement/approval. Project reviews will take into consideration the relevant findings of UNDP external audits and management responses and note them in the endorsement review sheet that will be made available to the Council during the four-week review period.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
LDCF/SCCF Work Program Description	2
Analysis of Factors Considered for Enhanced Strategic LDCF Prioritization	4
Distribution of LDCF Resources by Region and Agency	6
Distribution of Co-financing.....	13
Results and Impacts	14
Gender	15
LDCF/SCCF Project Descriptions	16
Annex A: Project Proposals Submitted for LDCF/SCCF Council Approval	20

Tables

Table 1: LDCF Resource Programming by Country in June 2023 Work Program, GEF-8, and Cumulative Programming since Fund Inception.....	8
Table 2: SCCF-A Resource Programming by SIDS (non-LDC) in June 2023 Work Program, GEF-8 and Cumulative Programming since Fund Inception.....	9
Table 3: LDCF Resource Programming by Agency in June 2023 Work Program and GEF-8.....	10
Table 4: SCCF Resource Programming by Agency in June 2023 Work Program and GEF-8.....	11
Table 5: Agency Distribution of SCCF Resources in GEF-8 Period	12

Figures

Figure 1: Regional Distribution of LDCF in June 2023 Work Program (\$ million).....	7
Figure 2: Regional Distribution of SCCF in June 2023 Work Program (\$ million).....	7
Figure 3: Distribution of LDCF Resources by GEF Agency in GEF-8 Period (\$ million).....	12
Figure 4: Distribution of LDCF Resources by GEF Agency in June 2023 Work Program (\$ million)	12
Figure 5: Distribution of LDCF Resources by GEF Agency since Fund Inception (\$ million) (as of September 2022)	12
Figure 6: Distribution of SCCF Resources by GEF Agency since Fund Inception (\$ million) (as of September 2022)	13
Figure 7: Distribution of Co-Financing for June 2023 LDCF/SCCF Work Program (\$ million).....	13

INTRODUCTION

1. This Work Program for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) is the second Work Program to be considered by the LDCF/SCCF Council in the GEF-8 cycle. It requests a total of \$63.49 million for six projects, to address urgent climate change adaptation priorities in four least developed countries (LDCs) and one non-LDC small island development state (SIDS), and also to support a global initiative for innovation.¹
2. In the GEF-8 period, each LDC has a per-country resource cap of \$20 million from the LDCF and each non-LDC SIDS has a per-country resource cap of \$3 million from SCCF Window A, exclusively for adaptation support. All concepts submitted and technically cleared have been included in the Work Program.
3. Among national projects, this Work Program includes a SIDS project utilizing the national resource cap for SIDS under the SCCF Window A for the first time. The four LDCs in this Work Program will also benefit from the LDCF resources for the first time in this period, with Bhutan and Djibouti utilizing their entire resource cap of \$20 million. By doing so, Bhutan fully utilizes its LDCF allocation prior to its graduation from the LDC status on December 13, 2023.
4. The global project focuses on innovation, aiming to generate and disseminate the learning and knowledge from implementation of the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation, supported by the LDCF and SCCF, to accelerate private sector investment in climate adaptation innovation.
5. Out of six projects, three projects are multi-trust fund (MTF) projects requesting support from the LDCF, SCCF-A, SCCF-B, and GEF Trust Fund. The flexibility and integration potential across the GEF family of funds is demonstrated in this Work Program.
6. These projects are expected to mobilize \$195.07 million in co-financing for the LDCF project financing amount of \$55.11 million, and \$15.65 million mobilized for the SCCF project financing amount of \$3.07 million.² Each dollar provided by the LDCF is to be matched by \$3.54 in financing provided by a variety of sources, and each dollar provided by the SCCF leverages \$5.10.³

¹ The requested amounts are inclusive of GEF project financing (\$55.11 million for the LDCF and \$3.07 million for the SCCF) and Agency fees (\$5.01 million for the LDCF and \$0.29 million for the SCCF). It does not include project preparation grants (PPGs, \$1.01 million for the LDCF and \$0.13 million for the SCCF) and PPG fees (\$0.09 million for the LDCF and \$0.01 million for the SCCF).

² The co-financing figure is calculated based on the 2018 Co-Financing Policy (GEF, 2018, Policy: FI/PL/01). The co-financing is applied to GEF project financing, which means a grant or concessional financing provided from any GEF-managed trust fund to support the implementation of any Full-Sized Project, Medium-Sized Project, Enabling Activity or Program, excluding Co-Financing, Agency Fees and PPGs.

³ Co-financing is not required for LDCF or SCCF projects.

7. The projects included in the proposed Work Program all contribute to the goals and priority areas of the 2022-2026 GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change.⁴ The LDCF projects in the Work Program contribute to implementation of climate change adaptation solutions in priority themes and addresses strategic priority area 1 mainly among the three LDCF priority areas set forth in the strategy. The three key priority areas in the strategy are:

- Priority Area 1: Scaling up finance;
- Priority Area 2: Strengthening innovation and private sector engagement; and
- Priority Area 3: Fostering partnership for inclusion and whole-of-society approach

8. These LDCF projects also have potential to contribute to other priority areas, which will be explored and finalized at the CEO Endorsement stage.

9. The projects with SCCF support in the Work Program address priority areas 1 and 2 of the SCCF set forth in the strategy:

- Priority Area 1: Supporting the adaptation needs of SIDS; and
- Priority Area 2: Strengthening Technology Transfer, Innovation and Private Sector Engagement

10. This cover note presents key aspects of the proposed Work Program, such as an analysis of factors for strategic prioritization, results and impacts through contributions to core indicators, status of LDCF and SCCF programming, gender analysis, and project descriptions.

LDCF/SCCF WORK PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

11. The LDCF/SCCF Work Program presents six projects with the total LDCF financing of \$61.23 million, comprising of GEF project financing of \$55.11 million, and Agency fees, PPGs, and PPG fees (\$6.12 million), and total SCCF financing of \$3.5 million, comprising of GEF project financing of \$3.07 million, and Agency fees, PPGs, and PPG fees (\$0.43 million).⁵

12. The projects with LDCF support include four national projects in Bhutan, Comoros, Djibouti, and Zambia, as well as a global LDCF/SCCF multi-trust fund (MTF) project. Of the two projects with SCCF support, one is a project in Cabo Verde. The Djibouti and Zambia projects are MTF projects with the GEF Trust Fund, seeking to achieve both adaptation and global environmental benefits in biodiversity, climate change mitigation, and land degradation.

⁴ GEF, 2022, [*GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund for the GEF-8 Period of July 2022 to June 2026 and Operational Improvements*](#), Council Document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.32/04/Rev.01.

⁵ For LDCF, the total amount comprises of GEF project financing (\$55.11 million), Agency fees (\$5.01 million), and PPGs (\$1.01 million) and fees (\$0.09 million). For SCCF, the total amount comprises of GEF project financing (\$3.07 million), Agency fees (\$0.29 million), and PPGs (\$0.12 million) and fees (\$0.01 million).

13. All national projects are aligned with, and contribute to the implementation of, national climate change policies and strategies, including the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs), among other policy documents.

14. Sectors and systems addressed in this Work Program include nature-based solutions by adopting ecosystems-based approaches, climate resilient agriculture and food security, water security and climate resilient land management. These projects will also contribute to scaling up finance for adaptation by mobilizing additional adaptation finance through the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, IDA and multilateral development banks, for example in Comoros, Cabo Verde and Bhutan. Engagement of private sector in resilient value chains and livelihoods by supporting private sector enterprises will also be supported, specifically in projects of Zambia, Comoros and Bhutan.

15. The whole-of-society approach is inherent in most of the projects for supporting adaptation at multiple levels. The projects in Bhutan and Djibouti specifically articulate this approach to catalyze locally led adaptation planning and implementation. While all projects will adopt a robust knowledge management approach, the global project in the Work Program has a specific focus on bringing innovators identified through the GEF Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation under one platform and strengthening further engagement and partnerships with private sector for innovative adaptation solutions.

16. The priority themes, intervention scales, and programming focus of these projects are well-aligned with those presented in the LDCF/SCCF Programming Strategy for the GEF-8 period.⁶

17. The first year of GEF-8 programming for LDCF has been fairly modest, in comparison to the financial scenarios of \$1 billion to \$1.3 billion over the four-year GEF-8 period. This can be in part attributed to a number of factors, including the following:

- Agencies and countries prioritizing GEF Trust Fund programming, with early deadlines for the Integrated Programs;
- Ongoing development of LDCF and MTF concepts that are expected to be ready for the December 2023 Work Program and beyond, as communicated by a number of Agencies; and
- Capacity constraints faced by LDCs for project preparation.

18. With the launch of the Dedicated Programs that focus on enhancing access and building capacity as well as continued preparations of ongoing and new projects by countries and Agencies, the pace of project submissions and support is expected to intensify in the second year of GEF-8 and beyond.

19. As for the SCCF, the gradual pace is somewhat expected, given that the SIDS window is new and resource mobilization efforts only began in earnest in late 2022. The Secretariat will

⁶ GEF, 2022, [*GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund for the GEF-8 Period of July 2022 to June 2026 and Operational Improvements.*](#)

continue to make outreach and capacity-building efforts to raise the visibility of support opportunities to LDCs and SIDS.

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS CONSIDERED FOR ENHANCED STRATEGIC LDCF PRIORITIZATION

20. In line with the 2022-2026 GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change, factors to be considered for the strategic prioritization of projects by the LDCF/SCCF Council for Work Program-based approvals include the following, with the alignment with national needs and priorities being the most important factor to consider. These are similar to the GEF-7 strategic prioritization:

- Alignment with needs and priorities identified in national plans, such as the NAP process, NAPAs, and national sustainable development strategies;
- Alignment with priorities in the Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change, such as opportunities to foster innovation and investments for technology transfer;
- Opportunities to leverage/catalyze support, including GEF multi-trust fund programming and other funding sources including the GCF; and
- Level of LDCF resources previously accessed by the country, to help facilitate access by countries underserved by the LDCF to date.

21. Additional factors were further considered:

- Potential for private sector engagement;
- Geographical balance of LDCF support provided;
- Extenuating circumstances, such as natural disasters; and
- Timing of technical approval of projects.

22. The following sections summarize an analysis of how the proposed Work Program addressed factors for strategic prioritization among proposals that were ready for support.

23. Alignment with national needs and priorities: The proposed MTF project in Zambia with FAO has articulated its alignment with a number of relevant national and Convention priority documents. For example, it is aligned with Zambia's updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) (2015-2030), particularly with Program 1 on adaptation of strategic productive systems (agriculture, wildlife, water), including guaranteed food security through diversification and promotion of climate-smart agricultural practices. Alignments with, and contributions to, the country's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and National Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) target, and the National Policy on Climate Change among other policy documents have been described.

24. The project in the Comoros with UNEP has an objective to reduce the vulnerability of coastal zone communities by restoring, protecting, and sustainably managing coastal ecosystems that provide protective, regulating, and productive ecosystem services. The project seeks to build

an enabling environment for scaling up ecosystem-based adaptation and effectively support the implementation of country's NAP under preparation and NDC (2022). The project also plans to conduct a policy coherence review to support the mainstreaming of national adaptation priorities and gender considerations in key policies and plans.

25. Alignment with Programming Strategy priorities: The five LDCF projects are aligned with the first LDCF strategic priority articulated in the 2022-2026 Programming Strategy, namely (1) scaling up finance. Of the two SCCF projects, the Cabo Verde project is aligned with the priority area 1 of supporting the adaptation needs of SIDS, while the global project addresses the second SCCF priority area, which is to strengthen technology transfer, innovation, and private sector engagement in adaptation.

26. Opportunities to leverage/catalyze support: The projects are catalyzing additional financing from donor agencies, recipient governments, GEF Agencies, and the private sector as shown in Figure 4. Leveraging opportunities are described in each concept. For example, the Zambia MTF project with FAO is mobilizing significant co-financing of \$91 million for the total of \$11.8 million of combined GEF project financing from the LDCF and the GEF Trust Fund (biodiversity, land degradation, and climate mitigation) from GIZ, US AID, and the Agency.

27. GEF-GCF coordination: Two projects include descriptions of GCF coordination. The project in Comoros by UNEP lists three GCF initiatives as co-financing, namely the Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Indian Ocean project, the Ensuring climate resilient water supplies in the Comoros Islands project, and through the Indian Ocean Commission. T

28. The project in Djibouti by UNDP has an objective to promote food, water, and livelihood security in the context of increasing intensity and occurrence of floods and droughts in four target regions. As part of a larger Djibouti Climate Resilience and Livelihoods Programme, the project also includes co-financing of \$28 million from GCF. The project component to create an enabling environment for early warning systems development will support drought forecast and other interventions planned under the upcoming GCF project titled Strengthening the Climate Resilience of Djibouti's Agro-pastoral Sector through Integrated Water Resources Management. Alignment with the NAP project with GCF readiness support as well as Phase II of the Inclusive Green Financing Initiative (IGREENFIN) with GCF support will be explored.

29. Level of LDCF/SCCF resources previously accessed: Cabo Verde is the first SIDS to successfully start programming from the new SIDS window (SCCF-A) in the GEF-8 period. For the four LDCs supported by the LDCF, they have cumulatively accessed \$32 million to \$40 million prior to this Work Program, underscoring the robust LDCF support that many LDCs have been receiving.

30. Geographical balance: The Work Program includes one Asian LDCF project, three African LDCF project, one of which is an LDC-SIDS, one African non-LDC SIDS SCCF project, and one global LDCF-SCCF project. The Work Program includes the first SIDS project supported from the SIDS window in GEF-8. The GEF will continue to monitor the geographical balance of the GEF-8 portfolio as well as of each Work Program.

31. Private sector engagement: A number of projects engage private sector as partners and beneficiaries. For example, the global project by UNIDO seeks to amplify the impact of the “Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation” through learning and knowledge management to accelerate private sector investment in climate adaptation. Key activities include the establishment of a Digital Community of Practice to foster learning and make available knowledge materials in the areas of investment funds, micro, small, and medium-sized enterprise (MSME) incubation and acceleration, and climate impacts and measures with private sector perspectives. Through these activities, the project seeks to foster private sector innovation and finance towards climate adaptation for LDCs and developing countries.

32. The project in Cabo Verde by FAO seeks to enhance the country’s agriculture and food sector adaptive capacity through strategic investments in agroecological adaptation solutions, enhanced governance and capital, and a whole-of-society approach, delivering food security and sustainable livelihoods. The private sector is expected to play a key role in supporting value chains (marketing, distribution, storage), supporting lending and financing opportunities to facilitate capital for adaptation, and for supporting livelihood interventions.

33. Extenuating circumstances: With this Work Program, Bhutan seeks to program the full \$20 million currently available from the LDCF for the country. As Bhutan is scheduled to graduate from the LDC status on December 13, 2023, the approval of the project in this Work Program will enable Bhutan to fully benefit from the LDCF support and to facilitate adaptation support in the early years of its transition from the LDC status. The Secretariat stands ready to continue to support graduating LDCs.

34. Timing of technical approval of projects: All proposals that were technically cleared by the deadline were considered and included in the Work Program. One project was not considered as the letter of endorsement was not submitted by the deadline. It will be considered further once the endorsement by the operational focal point is confirmed with the letter of endorsement. For the PIF cohort included in the June 2023 Work Program, the average time from the initial PIF submission to the CEO PIF clearance (June 1, 2023) was 50 days. Almost all projects were submitted on or near the receipt deadline of PIFs to be considered for the June 203 Work Program. This means that the technical approval of projects and the Work Program constitution are done as expeditiously as the current GEF project cycle allows. For the December 2022 Work Program, the average time from the initial PIF submission to the CEO PIF clearance is 38 days (6 weeks) for the two projects. For the June 2022 Work Program, the average time was 51 days (7 weeks). For the December 2021 Work Program, the average time was 119 days (17 weeks).

DISTRIBUTION OF LDCF RESOURCES BY REGION AND AGENCY

35. Among the five LDCF projects for this Work Program, four are national projects, and one project is a global project with SCCF. One project is in Asia, while three others are in the Africa region. With this Work Program, two LDCs, namely Bhutan and Djibouti, have reached the \$20 million cap for GEF-8. Two additional LDCs will have initiated LDCF access under its \$20 million cap to address its adaptation priorities.

36. For the SCCF, the Work Program includes one national SIDS project and another global project with LDCF. With this Work Program, Cabo Verde has programmed the \$3 million cap for GEF-8.

37. Figures 1 and 2 present the distribution of LDCF and SCCF resources in the June 2023 LDCF/SCCF Work Program by region. The figures include GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees. For this Work Program, \$39.23 million, or 64 percent of LDCF resources, are programmed in Africa, \$20.0 million, or 33 percent, are programmed in Asia, and \$2.0 million or 3 percent are supporting a global project. For SCCF, \$3.0 million is programmed under SCCF Window A for SIDS and \$0.50 million is programmed under SCCF Window B for a global project on technology transfer and innovation.

Figure 1: Regional Distribution of LDCF in June 2023 Work Program (\$ million)

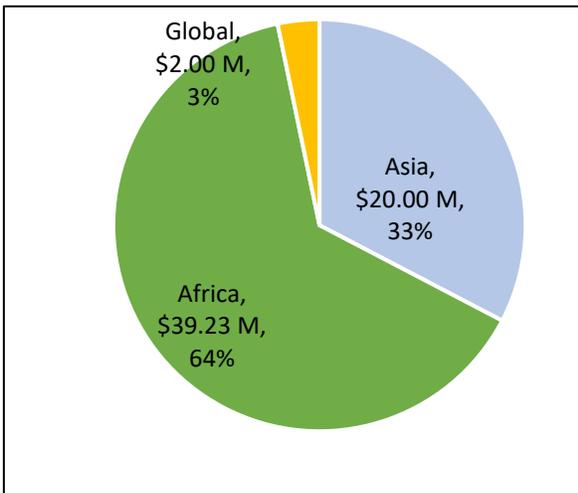
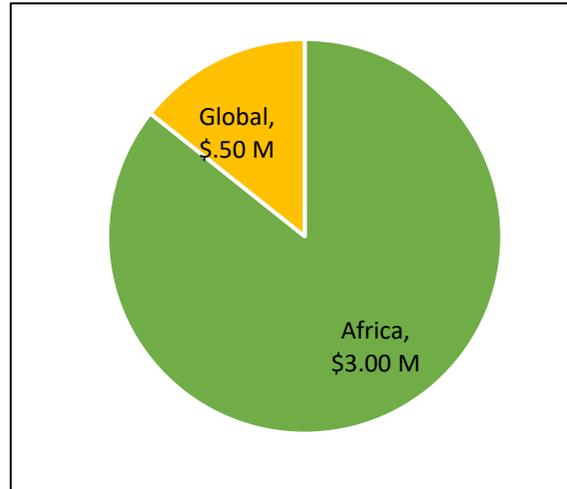


Figure 2: Regional Distribution of SCCF in June 2023 Work Program (\$ million)



38. No medium-sized projects (MSPs) have been submitted and approved in the GEF-8 period.

39. Table 1 presents a summary of country allocation of resources from the LDCF for this Work Program, as well as for the GEF-8 period. The figures are inclusive of PPGs and fees. Table 2 presents a summary of country allocation of resources from SCCF-A for SIDS for this Work Program and for the GEF-8 period.

Table 1: LDCF Resource Programming by Country in June 2023 Work Program, GEF-8, and Cumulative Programming since Fund Inception

	Resources Requested in June 2023 LDCF Work Program (with PPG and Fees)	GEF-8 Cumulative Resources including June 2023 Work Program (with PPG and Fees)	Cumulative LDCF Resources Accessed including June 2023 Work Program
Country	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million
Afghanistan			26.52
Angola			40.63
Bangladesh			38.39
Benin			40.67
Bhutan	20.00	20.00	60.39
Burkina Faso			40.14
Burundi			29.99
Cambodia		5.46	42.50
Central African Republic			21.37
Chad			39.95
Comoros	9.99	9.99	50.15
Congo DR			40.11
Djibouti	20.00	20.00	52.22
Eritrea			23.98
Ethiopia			40.13
Gambia			39.64
Global			34.10
Guinea			35.57
Guinea-Bissau			27.10
Haiti			33.68
Kiribati			32.50
Lao PDR			37.87
Lesotho			40.85
Liberia			28.11
Madagascar			29.82
Malawi			40.15
Mali			39.17
Mauritania			35.27
Mozambique			32.06
Myanmar			22.05
Nepal			40.88
Niger			39.91
Rwanda			41.01
Sao Tome and Principe			36.94

	Resources Requested in June 2023 LDCF Work Program (with PPG and Fees)	GEF-8 Cumulative Resources including June 2023 Work Program (with PPG and Fees)	Cumulative LDCF Resources Accessed including June 2023 Work Program
Country	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million
Senegal			40.18
Sierra Leone			36.78
Solomon Islands			33.33
Somalia			39.87
South Sudan			19.77
Sudan			42.15
Tanzania			26.14
Timor Leste			37.27
Togo			30.20
Tuvalu			22.05
Uganda			40.20
Yemen			26.73
Zambia	9.24	9.24	46.53
Global	2.00	6.99	41.08
Regional			47.08

Table 2: SCCF-A Resource Programming by SIDS (non-LDC) in June 2023 Work Program, GEF-8 and Cumulative Programming since Fund Inception

	Resources Requested in June 2023 SCCF Work Program (with PPG and Fees)	GEF-8 Cumulative SCCF Resources including June 2023 Work Program (with PPG and Fees)	Cumulative LDCF Resources Accessed including June 2023 SCCF Work Program ((with PPG and Fees)
Country	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million
Antigua and Barbuda			6.51
Belize			8.76
Cabo Verde		\$3.00	3.00
Guyana			4.14
Jamaica			2.19
Regional*			61.69
Tonga			5.01

*A large number of non-LDC SIDS are supported by the SCCF through regional projects in Pacific, Caribbean and African and Indian Ocean regions.

40. Table 3 presents the total amount of LDCF resources by Agency, inclusive of GEF project financing, PPGs, and Agency fees, for the June 2023 Work Program as well as cumulative GEF-8 programming. Figures 3 and 4 present comparable information. Four GEF Agencies are represented in the June 2023 Work Program, namely FAO, UNDP, UNEP, and UNIDO. UNDP, with two \$20 million projects, has a share of 65 percent of the Work Program, followed by UNEP at 16 percent and FAO at 15 percent. The relatively small number of projects considered for this Work Program and the first year of GEF-8 programming presents challenges to make meaningful statistical observations. Country engagements through the Dedicated Programs have so far indicated a diverse set of concepts that are under development with a large number of Agencies.

41. Two GEF Agencies have been engaged in SCCF programming thus far in the GEF-8 period, namely FAO for a SIDS projects in Cabo Verde and UNIDO, via two MTF projects that blends LDCF and SCCF resources, as shown in Table 4. Table 5 presents Agency distribution figures for the SCCF in the GEF-8 period.

Table 3: LDCF Resource Programming by Agency in June 2023 Work Program and GEF-8

Agency	Resources Requested in June 2023 LDCF Work Program (with PPG and Fees)		GEF-8 Cumulative LDCF Resources Requested including June 2023 Work Program and MSPs (with PPG and Fees)	
	\$ million	% of resources	\$ million	% of resources
ADB	\$0.00	0.00%	\$0.00	0.00%
AfDB	\$0.00	0.00%	\$0.00	0.00%
BOAD	\$0.00	0.00%	\$0.00	0.00%
CI	\$0.00	0.00%	\$0.00	0.00%
FAO	\$9.24	15.09%	\$9.24	12.89%
IFAD	\$0.00	0.00%	\$5.46	7.62%
IUCN	\$0.00	0.00%	\$0.00	0.00%
UNDP	\$40.00	65.33%	\$40.00	55.81%
UNEP	\$9.99	16.32%	\$9.99	13.94%
UNIDO	\$2.00	3.27%	\$6.99	9.75%
WB	\$0.00	0.00%	\$0.00	0.00%
WWF-US	\$0.00	0.00%	\$0.00	0.00%
Total	\$61.23	100.00%	\$71.68	100.00%

Table 4: SCCF Resource Programming by Agency in June 2023 Work Program and GEF-8

Agency	Resources Requested in June 2023 SCCF Work Program (with PPG and Fees)		GEF-8 Cumulative SCCF Resources Requested including June 2023 Work Program and MSPs (with PPG and Fees)	
	\$ million	% of resources	\$ million	% of resources
ADB	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.00	0.0%
AfDB	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.00	0.0%
BOAD	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.00	0.0%
CI	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.00	0.0%
FAO	\$3.00	85.71%	\$3.00	74.8%
IFAD	\$0.00	0.00%	\$0.00	0.00%
IUCN	\$0.00	0.00%	\$0.00	0.00%
UNDP	\$0.00	0.00%	\$0.00	0.00%
UNEP	\$0.00	0.00%	\$0.00	0.00%
UNIDO	\$0.50	14.29%	\$1.01	25.2%
WB	\$0.00	0.00%	\$0.00	0.00%
WWF-US	\$0.00	0.00%	\$0.00	0.00%
Total	\$3.50	100.00%	\$4.01	100.00%

42. By the end of the GEF-7 period, twelve GEF Agencies have been engaged in LDCF programming, including ADB, AfDB, BOAD, CI, FAO, IBRD, IFAD, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, and WWF-US. The Agency concentration was well-balanced in the GEF-7 period, with no Agency with more than one-third of the GEF-7 portfolio.

43. The LDCF and SCCF Agency programming distributions since the fund inception to September 30, 2022 are shown in Figures 5 and 6. Various GEF Agencies have been involved in LDCF projects and programs totaling \$1,575.9 million since the fund inception to September 2022.⁷ Of this amount, UNDP holds the largest share of project funding decisions to date, with 47 percent; followed by 14 percent by FAO and 12 percent by UNEP. The large historical UNDP share is in part due to the limited number of Agencies that were engaged in climate adaptation in the early period of LDCF operations. Over time, the number of GEF Agencies active in climate adaptation has increased, contributing to a more balanced LDCF programming.

44. For the SCCF, of the total \$322.18 million of approved projects till September 2022 since inception, 26 percent has been allocated to the World Bank, 25 percent to UNDP, 12 percent to IFAD and 10 percent to UNEP.⁸

⁷ These figures are based on the Trustee [Status Report for the Least Developed Countries Fund](#), Council Document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.33/Inf.02/Rev.01.

⁸ These figures are based on the Trustee [Status Report for the Special Climate Change Fund](#), Council Document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.33/Inf. 03.

Figure 3: Distribution of LDCF Resources by GEF Agency in GEF-8 Period (\$ million)

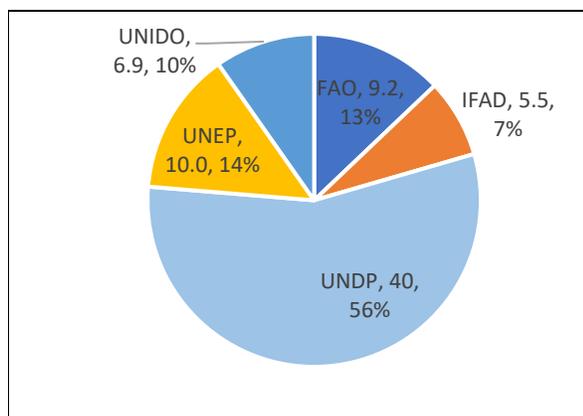


Figure 4: Distribution of LDCF Resources by GEF Agency in June 2023 Work Program (\$ million)

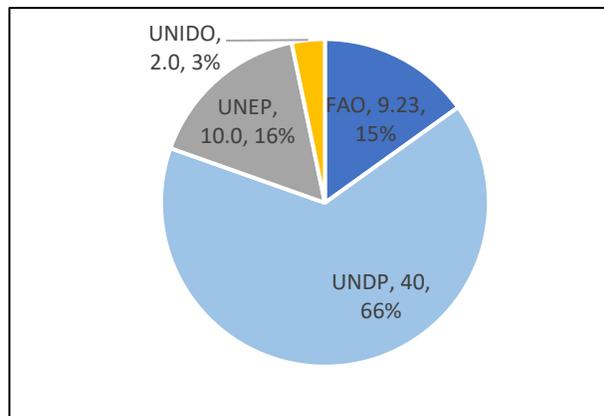


Figure 5: Distribution of LDCF Resources by GEF Agency since Fund Inception (\$ million) (as of September 2022)

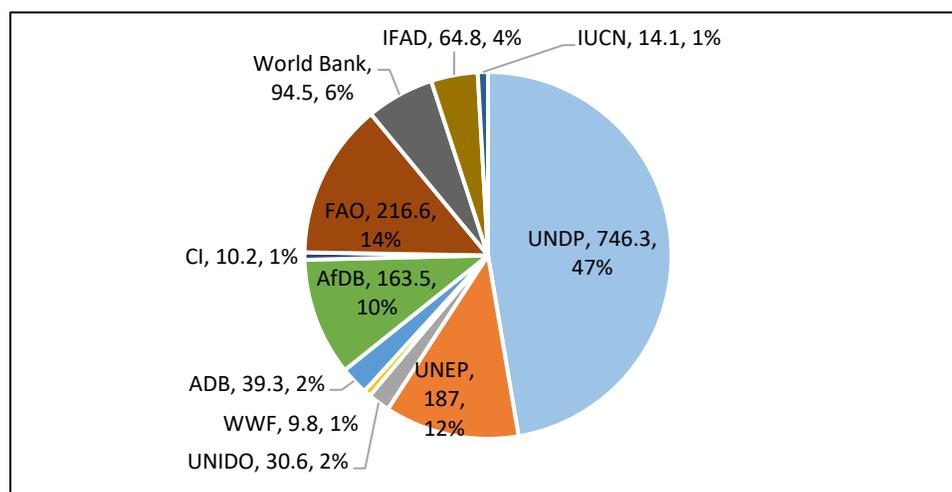
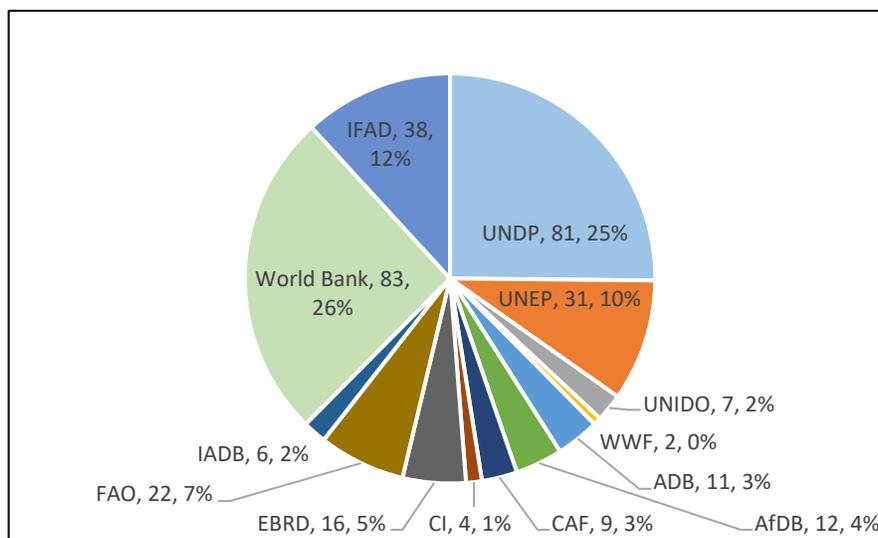


Table 5: Agency Distribution of SCCF Resources in GEF-8 Period

GEF Agency	June 2023 Work Program		GEF-8 Cumulative including June 2023 Work Program	
	SCCF-A (\$ million)	SCCF-B (\$ million)	SCCF-A (\$ million)	SCCF-B (\$million)
FAO			3.0	
UNIDO		0.5		1.0

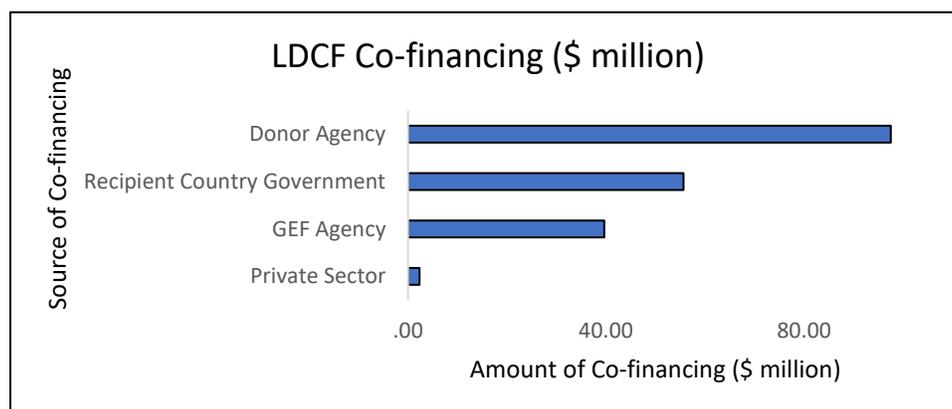
Figure 6: Distribution of SCCF Resources by GEF Agency since Fund Inception (\$ million) (as of September 2022)¹

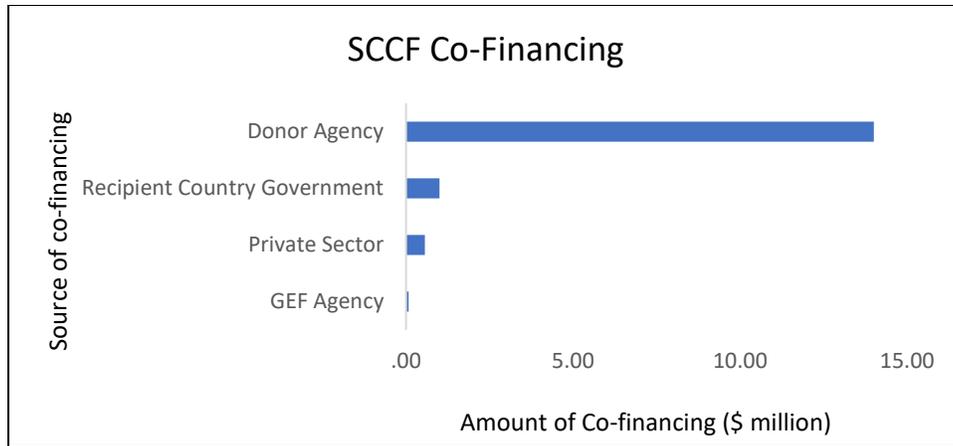


DISTRIBUTION OF CO-FINANCING

45. Distribution of co-financing by co-financier types for the projects in the June 2023 Work Program is shown in Figure 7. For the LDCF, donor agencies and recipient country governments are the main providers of co-financing. Investment mobilized, at \$107.10 million, is approximately 55 percent of the total co-financing of \$195.07 million. For the SCCF, donor agencies present approximately 89 percent of co-financing, with modest co-financing mobilized from recipient countries and private sector. Investment mobilized, at \$14.01 million, is 90 percent of total co-financing of \$15.65 million. The co-financing is expected to be enhanced by CEO endorsement stage.

Figure 7: Distribution of Co-Financing for June 2023 LDCF/SCCF Work Program (\$ million)





RESULTS AND IMPACTS

46. The projects presented in the LDCF/SCCF Work Program cover interventions to deliver adaptation benefits aligned with the Programming Strategy. The results framework for adaptation to climate change for the LDCF and SCCF (2022-2026) comprises of five core indicators.

47. These core indicators have been updated in GEF-8, to reflect the evolution of the LDCF/SCCF Programming Strategy. Notably, Core Indicator 5 has enhanced the ability to identify and monitor private sector engagement more explicitly. Also, Core Indicator 2 (b) has been added to track coastal and marine area brought under climate-resilient management, given the renewed SCCF focus on SIDS. Sex-disaggregation of indicators is required and tracked for all relevant indicators.

48. Contributions of the LDCF portion of the five proposals to the core indicators are as follows:

- Core indicator 1. Number of direct beneficiaries: 614,699 persons, of which 306,008 persons or 49.8 percent are female.
- Core indicator 2 (a). Area of land under climate-resilient management: 355,900 hectares.
- Core indicator 2 (b). Coastal and marine areas under climate-resilient management: 2,500 hectares.
- Core indicator 3. Total number of policies, plans, and frameworks that will mainstream climate resilience: at least 29 policies and plans.
- Core indicator 4. Number of people trained or with awareness raised: 152,524 persons, of which 76,430 persons or 50.1 percent are female.
- Core indicator 5. Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action: 103 enterprises.

49. The contribution of the SCCF-funded portion of two projects to the core indicators is as follows:

- Core indicator 1. Number of direct beneficiaries: 24,238 persons, of which 12,603 persons or 51.0 percent are female.
- Core indicator 2 (a). Area of land under climate-resilient management: 8,628 hectares.
- Core indicator 2(b). Coastal and marine areas under climate-resilient management: 150 hectares.
- Core indicator 3. Total number of policies, plans, and frameworks that will mainstream climate resilience: at least 36 policies and plans.
- Core indicator 4. Number of people trained or with awareness raised: 2,754 persons, of which 1,386 persons or 50.3 percent are female.
- Core indicator 5. Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action: 25 enterprises.

50. The Corporate Scorecard includes a section on adaptation core indicators, which will be tracked at the CEO endorsement, mid-term, and terminal stages.

51. Age-disaggregated data will be requested as sub-indicators for core indicators 1 and 4, to be used as relevant for each project at the CEO endorsement, mid-term review, and terminal evaluation stages.

GENDER

52. The six projects in this Work Program substantively reflected gender equality considerations in their initial project design. Complying with the GEF Policy on Gender Equality, they specified measures to address gender inequalities and empower women in the projects' components related to, among others, early warning systems (EWS), access to finance and climate technology and ensuring that women are beneficiaries of value chains, livelihoods and microfinance schemes, capacity development and training opportunities. The projects also included women as key stakeholders in designing policies, plans, strategies and systems to enhance community resilience and food security in climate change adaptation actions. One example of a project with strong gender equality components specified that it would carry out gender-differentiated climate risk analysis, ensure an inclusive planning and governance for gender-responsive resilient urban development and introduce gender-responsive and climate resilient technologies.

53. Most projects included measures to ensure gender-sensitive knowledge management and gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation. The projects specified plans to carry out a detailed gender analysis which will serve as a basis to develop gender action plans that will address the gender inequalities through the projects' outputs and activities. During project development stage, agencies confirmed that they will develop gender-responsive results framework, with gender-sensitive indicators.

LDCF/SCCF PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

54. **Comoros:** *Strengthening Climate Resilience on the Comoros Coastal Zone Through Ecosystem-based Adaptation* (GEF ID 11111); GEF Agency: UNEP, GEF project financing: \$8,925,000 (LDCF); Co-financing: \$22,851,691. The Comoros is an African LDC SIDS whose coastal communities face high vulnerability to climate hazards and change. Both economic activities and coastal protection against climate hazards are highly dependent on healthy coastal ecosystems, which provide valuable protective, regulatory, and productive services. However, restoring and maintaining ecosystem health requires the reduction or removal of pressures that exacerbate ecosystem fragility and undermine their ability to recover from climate shocks. The project aims to help lower the barriers to adaptation through a mix of gender-sensitive ecosystem-based adaptation actions in coastal zones; transferring the management of coastal resources to local communities and building capacity for enforcement and well as ownership; supporting a participatory approach to ecosystem restoration which contributes to behavioral change towards sustained protection of ecosystems and adaptation benefits, secure livelihoods and protection of lives; capacitating a network of business coaches and incubators, and raising awareness within the micro-finance sector of the needs of local fisher communities; and awareness raising with stakeholders to foster behavioral change towards adoption of good practices for increased resilience of local communities, including vulnerable groups, to climate hazards. The project will further gender equality, coordinate with GCF activities in the country, build the capacity of the private sector in adaptation, and generate a suite of resilience benefits through restoration activities and its focus on the local co-management of coastal and marine resources. The project expects to directly benefit 86,847 people (50 percent female), restore 1,500 hectare of terrestrial area and 2,500 hectare of marine/coastal land, integrate climate change adaptation in 11 policies or plans, train 2,450 people (49 percent women) about climate change adaptation, and engage 50 private enterprises in climate change adaptation and resilience.

55. **Djibouti:** *Sustainable management of water and rangeland resources for enhanced climate resilience of rural communities in Djibouti* (GEF ID 11284); GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF project financing: \$18,098,624 (LDCF), and \$2,927,523 (GEF Trust Fund); Co-financing: \$54,357,322. The project's objective is to promote food, water, and livelihood security in the context of increasing intensity and occurrence of floods and droughts in Djibouti's Ali Sabieh, Dikhil, Tajdoura and Obock regions. The project aims to enhance the climate resilience of agropastoral rural communities in Djibouti to achieve food, water, and livelihood security by improving water access through water resource management, infrastructure development, improved institutional capacity and climate risk preparedness. To achieve sustainable livelihoods for the rural communities, the project plans to improve national and regional capacity for incorporating ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) and integrate landscape management into national policies and plans. The project intends to address communities' need for improved water resources and land management by creating an enabling environment for gender-responsive early warning systems and EbA at the community level to strengthen the capacity of the communities to respond to extreme climate events. Additionally, the project also plans to create synergy with other initiatives relevant to water access and climate resilience in Djibouti. The project is expected to benefit 200,000 people (50 percent female), place 154,000 hectares of land under climate resilient management, adopt 10 new adaptation related policies/plans and frameworks,

train 100,000 people (50 percent females) and engage 5 private sector enterprises in climate change adaptation and resilience actions. The project is also expected to contribute directly to the implementation of Djibouti's national adaptation priorities as identified in its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions and the NAPA documents.

56. **Global:** Amplifying the impact of the "Challenge Programme for Adaptation Innovation" of the Global Environment Facility through learning and knowledge management (GEF ID 11303); GEF Agency: UNIDO; GEF project financing: \$1,776,484 (LDCF) and \$431,621(SCCF); Co-financing: \$3,300,000. This project will strengthen innovation and the role of the private sector in accelerating climate adaptation innovation through learning and knowledge management. The project will capture and share learning from projects supported through the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation, to strengthen design and implementation of other LDCF and SCCF projects, including but not limited to the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation, as well as help advance the practices of engaged stakeholders more broadly. Supported by a central website and learning strategy, three communities of practice will be managed by key partners throughout the life of the project to overcome timely challenges and opportunities for innovation and private sector engagement in climate adaptation. These will focus on design, capitalization, and management of investment funds; MSME incubation and acceleration; and impacts and measures metrics with private sector perspectives. The project will train 1,554 people (50 percent of which will be female) and engage 50 private sector enterprises.

57. **Zambia:** *Climate-Resilient Ecosystem Restoration and Sustainable Land Management in the Central and Southern Provinces of Zambia* (GEF ID 11212); GEF Agency: FAO; GEF project financing: \$8,265,283 (LDCF) and \$3,544,809 (GEF Trust Fund); Co-financing: \$63,826,244. This MTF project aims to enhance climate change adaptation in local communities, reduce land degradation and enhance biodiversity conservation through an integrated climate-resilient landscape management approach in the Central and Southern Provinces of Zambia. These regions are highly vulnerable to climate change induced frequent droughts and are also important biodiversity regions which are affected by degradative practices in the recent years affecting the achievement of land degradation neutrality (LDN) targets of the country and threatening global biodiversity hotspots. The project aims to achieve its objective through four components: i) creating enabling environment for climate change adaptation approaches that reduce ecosystem degradation and strengthened biodiversity; ii) climate-resilient restoration of degraded landscapes; iii) climate-resilient natural resource-based livelihoods; and iv) monitoring, evaluation, learning and knowledge (MELK) for climate change adaptation and improved natural resource management. The project will ensure that agriculture and other natural resource-based livelihoods remain environmentally viable and climate resilient for the Zambian farmer, while at the same time contributing to reduced ecosystem degradation and enhanced biodiversity. The project proposes innovative activities including social cash transfers to incentivize natural resources management, alternative clean energy solutions to reduce pressure on wood fuel and supporting youth and local entrepreneurs involved in climate-resilient natural resource-based livelihoods and value chains. The project will support adaptation of 180,000 people with 50 percent being women, bring 200,000 hectares of land under improved practices and resilient management, support 90,000 hectares of forest land under restoration, and mitigate 8.8 million tons of greenhouse gases.

58. **Bhutan:** *Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Urban Landscapes and Communities in Thimphu-Paro region of Bhutan (ECRUL)* (GEF ID 11109); GEF Agency: UNDP; GEF project financing: \$ 18,048,624 (LDCF); Co-financing: \$ 51,375,000. The objective of the project is to strengthen the management of climate risks, and reduce the vulnerability of urban landscapes and communities to the impacts of climate change in Thimphu-Paro. The two major urban centers in Bhutan of Thimphu and Paro, where 25 percent of country's population live, are facing significant climate risks due to a combination of concentrated urbanization, limited risk informed planning capacity, fragile livelihoods of vulnerable population, and vulnerable public and private assets and infrastructure. The impact is experienced through increasingly intensified water-stress, flash floods, landslides, diseases, forest fires, windstorms, hailstorms affecting livelihood and business continuity in critical urban areas. The project plans to develop institutional coordination mechanism to facilitate policy coherence for climate- resilient urban planning and development in line with the Royal Commission for Urban Development (RCUD). It also solicits active participation of all section of the society, with especial focus on women, elderly, and other vulnerable group, thus ensuring whole-of-society engagement for planning and implementation of project activities. The project will support direct investments in improving storm water management and enhancing climate resilience of water supply system including nature-based solution for catchment management. In addition, project will strengthen capacity of the urban planners to promote risk informed urban planning; introduce curriculum into education and training institutions to help prepare workforce to execute climate resilient intervention; and promote private sector engagement. The interventions have strong synergy with ongoing investment of the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank in disaster management, water, and housing sector. The project is expected to benefit 71,087 people (46 percent female), place 400 hectares of urban areas under climate resilient management and train 200 people (50 percent male).

59. **Cabo Verde:** *Climate Change Adaptation of Cabo Verde's Agri-Food Systems for Improved Food Security and Livelihoods* (GEF ID 11100); GEF Agency: FAO; GEF project financing: \$2,639,726 (SCCF); Co-financing: \$15,000,000. The objective of the project is to enhance Cabo Verde's adaptive capacity through agro-ecological adaptation solutions, enhanced governance and capital, and a whole-of-society approach, delivering food security and sustainable livelihoods. The project targets the Santiago Island, which has the largest land area used for agriculture (52.5 percent) in the country and offers points of entry to introduce agroecology and support more productive food systems. The project's components embrace transformation levers of capacity for change, governance and policy, multi-stakeholder dialogue, innovation and learning, and financial leverage. Component 1 promotes an enabling environment for integrated and transformational adaptation, and access to climate financing. Component 2 demonstrates nature-based solutions and innovations in selected watersheds through agroecology and sustainable livelihoods including developing new value chains targeting women and youth. Component 3 supports the co-creation of knowledge and the sharing of learning through public-private, public-academic partnerships, with a focus to capacitate youth. The project also complements the Adaptation Fund project (*Increasing the resilience of local communities to climate change through improved watershed management and land restoration*) and provides the added value of piloting new value chains, access to skills and credentials by youth, partnerships among government, and private sector and academia. The project is expected to

benefit 22,684 people (52 percent female), place 8,628 hectares of agriculture land and 150 hectares of coastal and marine area under climate resilient management, strengthen 33 policies/plans for climate adaptation, train and raise the awareness 1200 people (51 percent female) on climate change and engage 15 private sector enterprises in climate change adaptation and resilience action.

ANNEX A: PROJECT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR LDCF/SCCF COUNCIL APPROVAL

PROJECT AND PROGRAM PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR LDCF/SCCF COUNCIL APPROVAL

Under the LDCF

June 29, 2023

No.	GEF ID	Project Title	Funding Source	Country	Agency	PPG Amount	PPG Fee	GEF Project Financing	Agency Fee	Co-financing	Total Project Cost
									in US \$		
Stand-Alone Full-sized Projects											
<i>Climate Change</i>											
1	11109	Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Urban Landscapes and Communities in Thimphu-Paro region of Bhutan (ECRUL)	LDCF	Bhutan	UNDP	300,000	27,000	18,048,624	1,624,376	51,375,000	71,375,000
2	11111	Strengthening Climate Resilience on the Comoros Coastal Zone Through Ecosystem-based Adaptation	LDCF	Comoros	UNEP	200,000	19,000	8,925,000	847,875	22,851,691	32,843,566
Multi-Trust Fund *											
3	11303	Amplifying the impact of the “Challenge Programme for Adaptation Innovation” of the Global Environment Facility through learning and knowledge management	LDCF	Global	UNIDO	50,000	4,750	1,776,484	168,766	2,654,945	4,654,945
4	11212	Resilient communities, land restoration and sustainable ecosystem management	LDCF	Zambia	FAO	209,955	18,896	8,265,283	743,875	63,826,244	73,064,253
5	11284	Sustainable management of water and rangeland resources for enhanced climate resilience of rural communities in Djibouti	LDCF	Djibouti	UNDP	250,000	22,500	18,098,624	1,628,876	54,357,322	74,357,322
CCA-Sub-Total						1,009,955	92,146	55,114,015	5,013,768	195,065,201	256,295,085
GRAND TOTAL						1,009,955	92,146	55,114,015	5,013,768	195,065,201	256,295,085

** For Multi-Trust Fund projects, only LDCF allocation is included in this Annex, the SCCF and GEFTF allocation is included in the SCCF and GEFTF Annex A accordingly.*

PROJECT AND PROGRAM PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR GEF COUNCIL APPROVAL
Under the SCCF
June 29, 2023

No.	GEF ID	Project Title	Funding Source	Country	Agency	PPG Amount	PPG Fee	GEF Project Financing	Agency Fee	Co-financing	Total Project Cost
in US \$											
Stand-Alone Full-sized Projects											
Climate Change											
1	11100	Climate change adaptation of Cabo Verde's agri-food systems for improved food security and livelihoods	SCCF-A	Cabo Verde	FAO	100,000	9,500	2,639,726	250,774	15,000,000	18,000,000
Multi-Trust Fund *											
2	11303	Amplifying the impact of the "Challenge Programme for Adaptation Innovation" of the Global Environment Facility through learning and knowledge management	SCCF-B	Global	UNIDO	25,000	2,375	431,621	41,004	645,055	1,145,055
CCA-Sub-Total						125,000	11,875	3,071,347	291,778	15,645,055	19,145,055
GRAND TOTAL						125,000	11,875	3,071,347	291,778	15,645,055	19,145,055

* For Multi-Trust Fund projects, only SCCF allocation is included in this Annex, the LDCF and GEFTF allocation is included in the LDCF and GEFTF Annex A accordingly.